FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXII — FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1839. — NO 1157

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.
July 30, 1839. 56tf

☞ The Augusta Chronicle (weekly,) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

E. Y.

RUM and TOBACCO.

25 BBLS. New England Rum.
10 Boxes Tobacco, common and good, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
July 29. 56-*f*.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Fifty Thousand BRICKS, for sale. Those wanting to purchase will call on the subscriber.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
July 29. 56-2*w*.

To Rent.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, a few minutes walk from the Market House, on one of the main Streets with a Garden in rear, and a Well affording as good water as any about town.—Also, three fire proof Stores on Hay Street.

JNO. McARN.
July 30, 1839. 56-3w

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, some time in December last, an indented Apprentice by the name of JOSHUA JACKSON. Said boy is about 19 years of age. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him.

DAVID DAWSON.
Sampson County, July 30, 1839. 56-3w-pd

Mineral Spring Academy,
MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS Institution will be under the superintendence of the Subscriber.

Terms of Tuition per session of 5 months.

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$5
English Grammar and Geography,	8
Latin, Greek and Hebrew and the higher Mathematics,	10

Payment in advance or during the Session would be desirable.

The Spring Sessions commence the first Wednesday in February and end the last Tuesday in June. The Fall Sessions commence the last Wednesday in July and end the second last Tuesday in December.

Board can be had in the neighborhood at Six Dollars per month; or should any family wish to put up a temporary residence at the Spring, they may board themselves. The Subscriber, aware of the injunction of his Master to give himself wholly to the work of the Ministry, will daily explain a portion of Scriptures to the Students, besides opening and closing the School with prayer. He will also enjoin on all his Students to commit to memory the Shorter Catechism.

Rev. H. McLAURIN.
July 24, 1839. 56-2w

Fifty Dollars Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 6th inst., three Negroes, viz: GEORGE and his wife CATY, and PETER.—George, a yellow fellow, about 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, inclined to be bald, slow of speech, and has a down look when spoken to, a tolerable carpenter and a tolerable preacher, can read and probably write, a shrewd, cunning fellow, and may have a pass. Caty is about 22 years of age, tall and black. Peter, a stout black fellow, about 35 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, speaks somewhat broken, and would be taken for an African, and awkward in his movements. George and Peter were brought from the neighborhood of Richmond, Virginia, to Charleston, and purchased by me from a Mr. Matthews, a trader in 1838. Caty was purchased at the same time from a Mr. Wolf; she was brought to Charleston from the neighborhood of the Four Holes, in South Carolina. The above Negroes will probably make their way to Charleston or Richmond, Virginia.—The above reward will be given for their delivery in any safe jail, and information so that I get them, or a proportionate amount for either.

WM. H. CONNELLY.
Near Louisville, Jefferson county, Ga. 56-4*w*.
June 15.

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 7, 1839. 44tf

Notice to Shippers.

FINDING it difficult and expensive delivering way freight, we hereby give notice, that in all cases hereafter, we shall charge double rates, except in cases of special contract.

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents Henrietta Steam Boat Company.
DOYLE O'HANLON,
Proprietor Steam Boat Cotton Plant Line.
July 20. 55-3w

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
[IN EQUITY.]

IN obedience to a decree entered up at the Spring Term, 1839, of the Honorable the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, I shall expose to Sale at the Court House door of said County, on Monday, the 24 day of September next, (it being the first Monday of the month) at 12 o'clock M., all the REAL ESTATE of the late Daniel McMillan, dec'd, lying in the County of Cumberland, on the waters of Puppy Creek and Black Branch, joining the lands of Munroe and McPherson.

Terms, 6 months credit—bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
July 18, 1839. 50ts

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber having established himself in this place, in the Grocery business, now offers for sale a general assortment of GOODS in that line, consisting of

Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo COFFEE,
Brown, Lump and Loaf SUGARS,
Molasses, Teas,
A variety of Wines,
London Porter,
French Brandy, Rum, Gin, &c.,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Lamp Oil, &c.,
Spirits Turpentine, Powder and Shot,
Spices of all kinds,
Glass and Putty,
Snuff, Chewing Tobacco and Cigars,
Starch, Soap, Sperm Candles,
A variety of Nuts, Raisins, Figs, and West India Preserves,
Salt, Nails, Axes, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

The Subscriber occupies a Store at the foot of Hay Mount, nearly opposite Hall & Johnson. All orders from punctual customers in the town or country will be promptly attended to.

M. V. JONES.
July 23, 1839. 55tf

I AM now receiving and have in Store the following GOODS:—

107 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
23 do St. Domingo do,
20 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugars,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging, weighing 1¾ lbs. per yard, 44 inches wide,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
5 do English do,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine,
10 baskets Champaign do,
20 boxes Claret and Muscat do,
100 sides Sole Leather,
700 sacks Liverpool Salt.

—ALSO—

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead, dry and in oil, Sheet Iron, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Collins', King's, Hunt's and Simmons' Axes, Seine and Bagging Twine, &c. &c.

CROCKERY.

20 Crates assorted for the Country trade.

All of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time for good paper. All orders punctually attended to.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, July 17, 1839. 54tf

Lady Bulwer's Novel, &c.

CHEVELY, by Lady Bulwer; The Phantom Ship, by Capt. Marryatt; The School Boy, by Abbott; Stewart's Sandwich Islands; Bits of the Times, by Morris; Dumas's Travels in Egypt and Arabia Petræa; Millwright's Guide; Ruled Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
June 24.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42*f*

Just received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

30 BUNDLES HAY,
6 casks LONDON PORTER,
10 boxes assorted CANDY,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 15, 1839. 54tf

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,
On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*,
by C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 16 1839. 54tf

Bacon and Lard.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 25,000 lbs. Fayetteville cured BACON, consisting of 600 canvassed Hams, 600 Shoulders, 600 Sides.

Also, 18 kegs LARD, 90 lbs. each, put up expressly for this market.

JAMES BAKER.
July 9, 1839. 53-6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, sometime in March, a Negro man slave named CADER, about six feet high, stout built, yellow complection, one or two of his fore teeth out, and wears a white fur hat, 27 or 28 years old. Said slave was purchased of Wm. Peal, of Wayne county, by Geo. Wright. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to me, or $10 if lodged in any safe jail so that I get him.

SABRY WRIGHT.
Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., 47tf
May 21, 1839.

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Sheriff.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 33*f*

DARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.
April 16, 1839. 41tf

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 11, 1839. 32*f*

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.
April 22, 1839. 42*f*

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE.
Green Street.
December 12, 1838. 23*f*

MORUS MULTICAULIS AND SILK WORM EGGS.



NOTWITHSTANDING the dry season, and consequent short crop of this valuable tree, I shall have 1,000 very fine ones for sale, which I will contract to sell and deliver the ensuing Fall, if applied for by the 10th of August, at the following prices, viz:

The roots at 20 cents, the buds from the main stem at 2 cents, and buds from the branches at 1 cent each.

I have now trees from roots upwards of 4 feet high, and from the bud upwards of 2 feet. Persons purchasing the trees can be supplied with a few thousand eggs without charge, others at 50 cents per thousand. They are considered of a superior kind, and were remarkably healthy. The trees are from the stock of Doctor Robinson.

I. WETMORE.
June 25, 1839. 51-*f*

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.
February 1, 1839. 32*f*

J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—*Among which are*—

920 PIECES CALICO, well assorted,
150 pieces superior Gingham,
215 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Swiss Muslin, plain, plaid, and figured,
Bishop Lawns, Prussian Shawls,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread,
Tuck and Side Combs,
Muslin-de-Lanes, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolting Cloths, (Anker.)

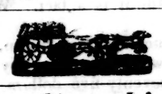
With many other articles;—all of which, being bought at Auction, &c., will be offered at reduced prices.
July 2, 1839. 52tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.
January 1, 1839. 26-1y.



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.
By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 40 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 271Ypd

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

COTTON GINS.

A FEW Cotton Gins, of my own manufacture, at reduced prices. For sale at Messrs. Hall & Johnson's store, Fayetteville.

JOHN W. POWELL.
Robeson County, N. C. July 22, 1839. 55-3m.

For Liverpool—Direct.

A FIRST rate ship is now building at Philadelphia, by James Patton & Son, of suitable construction for our navigation, and is intended as a regular packet between this port and Liverpool. She is built of the best materials and finished in the best manner with comfortable accommodations for a reasonable number of passengers—will be ready to receive cargo in September. Gentlemen disposed to encourage this effort of direct trade may make engagement of freight or passage by applying to

HALL, McRAE & Co.

P. S.—This ship is the burden of 380 tons, substantially built in the most approved manner, coppered, copper fastened and salted on the stocks.—Supposed will carry about 4700 bbls. and not draw exceeding 13 feet water when deep loaded, will stand A. 1. and insure as low as any vessel in the States.
Wilmington July 23, 1839. 20-6t.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

More New Books.

TRAVELS IN ASIA, with a full account of the Burman Empire, by Rev. Howard Malcom; Births, Deaths and Marriages, by Theodore Hook; The Croppy, by the O'Hara Family; Robin Day, by Dr. Bird, author of Calavar, &c.; Memoirs of Celebrated Women, by James; Letters to Mothers, by Mrs. Sigourney; Letters to Young Ladies, by the Same; The Young Lady's Home, by Mrs. Tutinil; Caleb in the Country, a story for Children, by Abbott; Advice to a Young Gentleman on entering Society, by the author of the Laws of Etiquette; Life's Lessons, a Narrative; Mammon, by Harris; Ripley's Notes on the Gospels; Shanty the Blacksmith, by Mrs. Sherwood; Chaptall's Agricultural Chemistry; Religion of the Bible, by Rev. Mr. Skinner; Coles on God's Providence; Southern Harmony; &c.

For Sale by
E. J. HALE.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627 000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMA'TO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8. 1839. 36tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Equity, March Term, 1839.

Thomas Graves, by his next friend, James H. Ratcliff,
vs.
James Chapman and wife Mary, Neill McNeill and wife Martha, Rebecca Adams, Richard Graves, William Graves, Elizabeth Graves, Miles Graves, Naomi Graves, and Miriam Graves.

[PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named defendants, James Chapman and wife Mary, Neill McNeill and wife Martha, Rebecca Adams, Richard Graves, William Graves, Elizabeth Graves, Miles Graves, Naomi Graves, and Miriam Graves, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court,* that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause heard exparte as to them.

WITNESS, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1839, and the 64th year of American Independence.

[55-6w] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

FROM THE KENNEBEC JOURNAL.

"LET EVERY MAN MIND HIS OWN BUSINESS."

This is a good maxim, but its application is sometimes questionable. We have lately seen it applied to the friends of temperance, who try to stop other people from drinking rum. Let every man drink who chooses, says one,—it is nobody's business but his own.

Well, thought we, as we laid down the paper, perhaps it must be so—we cannot force people to be sober; so as the bell has rung for nine, we'll shut up the office, go home and go to bed.

On our way we heard a tremendous racket in a low dirty looking building; and amid the din, the shrill cry of murder was distinctly heard. We rushed in and found a great ragged brute of a fellow with bloodshot eyes, mauling his wife and children with an old ricketty chair. We wrenched his weapon from him and tumbled him into a corner, from which he was too drunk to extricate himself speedily. We asked him what he meant by such conduct. "What is that to you," said he—"let every man mind his own business."

We cleared for home and went to bed. About two or three o'clock in the morning, we were awakened by a rumpus in the street. There was loud swearing and cries of "take him off—he is stabbing me." We ran out and found two or three young men, all very much intoxicated. They had been playing billiards or some other game at a gambling house till that late hour, and having been stripped of their money by blacklegs, and a good deal fuddled withal, they were in very savage humor, and fell out and quarrelled by the way. We ventured to say that the places where they had been ought to be shut up, but one of them indignantly replied, "Let every man mind his own business."

So we went back to bed again.

Next morning we went to pay our taxes. "Higher than ever," said we, "how is this?" "Oh" said the treasurer, "the town has had so much to pay for paupers." "Well, but what made so many paupers?" "It was rum I suppose." We asked an old citizen if nothing could be done by striking at the root of the matter. "Perhaps there might," said he "but then people generally think it is best to let every one mind his own business."

While we were at dinner that day, a poor woman, pale, dirty and cadaverous, came to the door. She had two children with her as haggard as herself.—She begged for cold victuals, old clothes,—any thing. She did not tell her story, because she had been there frequently before, and told all to the good woman of the house. We inquired about her case, and was told it was pretty much like fifty others within a circuit of a few miles. Her husband was a poor drunken scamp, who spent all the money he could get for rum, while his wife and children were fed in part from our kitchen. Going from dinner we met the identical fellow in the street, and asked him why he did not leave off drinking and go to work? What do you think he said? Why "Let every man mind his own business!"

Having a note to pay in bank in a few days, we hurried to the office and began to turn over the leaves of our big ledger, to see who owed money which ought to be collected. There was Tom Nokes owed $6, marked G. T. (gone to Texas.) Had been good, but took to drink, and run away in debt.

Bill Swizzle owed $7 50—always loved a drop, but was formerly considered a moderate drinker; used to pay for his paper; since sold his farm and went into trade—sold rum, and was his own largest customer in that line; fell through—now good for nothing.

Ezekiel Swig owes $8 75—once quite respectable—had property—dead, and estate insolvent—farm in possession of the man who sold him his rum.

Benjamin Burster, dead—balance against him of $9 25, for paper and advertising—broke his neck by a fall from his horse.

Sam. Cocktail died of delirium tremens; owes for three years—lost his property by gambling and drinking—family very destitute. Can't ask them to pay any thing.

Well, thought we, perhaps it is right that every man should attend to his own business, and let that of other people alone, but who is to pay our note in bank? Have we not some *business* in this matter!

A Sample of Captain Marryat.—Captain Marryat, in his new work, "*A Diary in America,*" gives the following illustration of the American passion for barter, as equally felt by young females. After mentioning that he met with two young ladies, both good-looking, and perfect strangers to each other, when travelling in a stage coach, he says:

"One had a pretty pink silk bonnet, very fine for travelling; the other, an indifferent plush one. The young lady in the plush eyed the pink bonnet for some time; at last *Plush* observed, in a drawling, half indifferent way: 'That's rather a pretty bonnet of your's, Miss.' 'Why, yes, I calculate it's rather smart,' replied *Pink*. After a pause, and closer survey: 'You wouldn't have any objection to part with it, Miss?' 'Well, now, I don't know but I might; I have worn it but three days, I reckon.' 'Oh, my! I should have reckoned that you carried it longer; perhaps it rained on them three days.' 'I've a notion it didn't rain 'not one. It's not the only bonnet I have, Miss.' 'Well, now, I should not mind an exchange, and paying you the *balance*.' 'That's an awful thing you have on, Miss.' 'I rather think not but that's as may be. Come, Miss, what will you take?' 'Why, I don't know; what will you give?' 'I reckon you'll know best when you answer my question.' 'Well, then, I shouldn't like less than five dollars.' 'Five dollars, and my bonnet! I reckon two would be nearer the mark; but it's of no consequence.' 'None in the least, Miss, only I know the value of my bonnet. We'll say no more about it.' 'Just so, Miss.' A pause and silence for half a minute, when Miss Plush looks out of the window and says, as if talking to herself: 'I shouldn't mind giving four dollars, but no more.' She then fell back in her seat, when Miss Pink put her head out of the window, and said: 'I shouldn't refuse four dollars after all, if it was offered;' and then she fell back to her former position. 'Did you think of taking four dollars, Miss?' 'Well, I don't care, I've plenty of bonnets at home.' 'Well,' replied Plush, taking out her purse, and offering her the money. 'What bank is this, Miss?' 'Oh, all's right there; Safety Fund, I calculate.' The two ladies exchange bonnets, and Pink pockets the balance."

Original Anecdote of Washington.—General Washington, while engaged in the arduous duties of the revolution, was called to leave Cambridge where he was then located, to go to Malden on some business of importance. Accompanied by the aid-de-camp he mounted his steed and started for Malden while the sun poured down its scorching rays with more than common intensity. Having arrived at Malden, and being somewhat thirsty and fatigued by their journey, they called at a neat looking house and inquired of the landlady if she would furnish them with some beer. Being answered in the affirmative they dismounted their horses and securing them proceeded to the house. After they had sufficiently refreshed themselves with the cooling beverage, and held quite a merry conversation with the ladies, they again were ready to proceed on their journey. But the aid-de-camp, while unloosing his horse, accidentally knocked a rock from the wall. The General seeing that he was not inclined to pick it up, kindly asked him to replace it; he replied that he would leave that for the next man to do, and then mounted his horse. The General with look of disapprobation pictured on his countenance again dismounted his steed and replaced the rock himself, at the same time saying that it was always *his rule* to leave a fence as good as he found it. Although this incident may by some be thought hardly worth preserving, still it goes to show the character of Washington. It shows, that although he was well qualified to lead a victorious army to the field of battle; and ruled with unerring hand, a great nation; still, he was not forgetful of minor duties and individual rights. Let every one take this motto of Washington's as his own and be as careful about the rights of others as he was; and it will save many harsh words and wrong feelings, (to say nothing of the petty law-suits) which are daily existing among neighbors.

Boston Cultivator.

An Apparition.—The Montreal Transcript relates the following instance of a supernatural visitation, which comes from so respectable a source that it is inclined to credit it, notwithstanding the scepticism with which it formerly regarded such tales. The following is the second visitation which the lady received from the spirit of her deceased husband.

On Tuesday night, feeling stronger and in better spirits than she had enjoyed for several months past, Mrs. —— dispensed with the presence of her attendant, retiring alone to her chamber, and went to bed a little before 10 o'clock. Exactly as the clock struck 12 she awaked from her sleep, and distinctly beheld the apparition she had before seen, advancing from the table (on which stood her night lamp) till it stood opposite to, and drew aside the curtains of her bed. A scene of suffocating oppression deprived her of all power to scream aloud.—She describes her very blood restreating with icy chillness to her heart from every vein. The countenance of her beloved in life wore not its benevolent aspect; the eyes, once beaming with affection, were now fixed in stern regard on the trembling, half-dissolved being who, with the courage of desperation, thus abjured him: "Charles! dear Charles! why are you come again?" "Jessie," slowly and solemnly aspirated the shadowy form, waving in its hand a small roll of written paper, "Jessie, *pay my newspaper account,* and let me *rest in peace.*"

Advice to Wives.—In your temper and spirit, be calm, gentle, kind, charitable, affectionate, uniform, cheerful, humble, and respectful.

In your speech, be sober, chaste, prudent, not given to complaining, sincere. Be no scold. Avoid all taunting expressions.

In your habits, be industrious, economical, "a keeper at home," regular, considerate, unaffected.

In your person, be neat and plain. Be not a slattern, nor a gaudy creature, decked out for show.

In your religion, be modest, firm, self-denying, devout, hearty, systematic. Remember that nothing can excuse spiritual sloth and negligence in your soul's affairs.—*Watchman of the South.*

The Force of Habit strong in death.—The friends of a dissipated young man hit upon the following novel expedient in the hope of effecting his reformation. Having a couple of coffins prepared for the purpose, and placed in the family vault,—on his being brought home one night in a senseless condition, they conveyed him thither, and stowed him snugly away in one of them—a member of the family taking possession of the other to watch his movements. After remaining for some time incased in his "prison house," he aroused from his stupor, and gazing round in astonishment at his new residence, exclaimed, "Am I dead?" "Certainly," replied his sepulchral friend. "How long have I been here," he asked. "About three years" was the answer. "And how long have you been here," he again inquired. "Seven years," responded his companion. "Well, as you have been dead longer than I have, I suppose you know the best place to get *something to drink!*"

Sunday Morning Visitor.

Punctuality.—Work for a man that is punctual at less wages than for him who is not; you get the balance in certainty of payment. One dollar sure is better than two doubtful; and it will avail more upon a shift. If you cannot get full wages, take less; better do so than to be idle.

No is a very useful word—be not afraid to use it. Many a man has pined in misery for years by not having courage to pronounce that little monosyllable.

Woman's Temper.—One of the most important female qualities is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to woman insinuation and persuasion, in order to be surly; it did not give her a sweet voice in order to be employed in scolding.

To the Freemen of Anson, Cumberland, Moore, Montgomery, Robeson and Richmond Counties:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A Circular, subscribed "Many Democrats," and to which is appended two letters, purporting to be authentic copies of originals written by the Hon. William Montgomery, of the Raleigh District, addressed to the Editor of the Carolinian at this place,—has this day been issued for circulation in this District, from the office of the North Carolinian, and will doubtless find its way to every election precinct on Thursday next.

The Whig Committee of Vigilance for the County of Cumberland have deemed it their duty to lay before the public a brief examination of this document, and exposure of its unfair and uncandid statements.

It is first alleged, that "Mr. Morris has been bitterly assailed for exhibiting these letters before the people." How far this is true, the public is able to judge. We would remark, however, that all the bitterness displayed at their "exhibition before the people," has been by Mr. Morris and his friends. Mr. Deberry has been earnest in his efforts to get the letters before the people, and his friends have called loudly for their publication; but without avail until SIX DAYS before the election! What we *have* complained of was, that they were used *secretly* by Mr. Morris; That they were never exhibited publicly until it was found that Mr. Deberry had not his Journal to disprove their assertions; and that they have since been used by Mr. Morris, *(Mr. Deberry not being present,)* after he, (Mr. Morris,) had been *compelled to admit their fraudulent character.*

But instead of the whole being published, you are now presented by the party with *two* letters, but not the *two* letters that were read at Richmond Court. It is well known to the people who were present on that occasion, that *another* letter was read, from Dr. Montgomery to Walter F. Leak, Esq., which in effect admitted the false impressions intended to be conveyed by the letters to the Editor of the Carolinian. This letter is still withheld from the public. Its publication would exhibit the fraudulent character of those to Mr. Holmes—a character so fraudulent as to induce Mr. Leak, (with a candor and fairness which we commend to the imitation of "Many Democrats,") to write to his political friends in other counties, putting them on their guard against the misrepresentations of the letters to Mr. Holmes. Why has not *that* been published? It was as easy to procure that as the letters to Mr. Holmes. For the former was in Mr. Leak's possession, only 52 miles from here, and the latter were in Mr. Morris's hands in Anson. Why, we repeat, have they not published the letter to Mr. Leak? Was it because Mr. Leak would not consent to have it garbled and altered for the occasion?

But you are told that Dr. Montgomery too has been assailed, for making false charges, and for interfering in the election in this District. We admit that he has been assailed. To show that he deserved it, it is only necessary to refer you to the letters herewith published, in which he asserts that Deberry's name appears only *once* in the negative; whereas Mr. Deberry shows, and "Many Democrats" admit, that his name is *recorded* against *five* of the said bills. Moreover, he charges him with having voted for all the appropriations but one; and furnishes his friend Mr. Morris with a pretended reference to pages of the Journal to "prove before the people the facts." The Journal *was* produced at Richmond County Court by Mr. Deberry; reference was made before the assembled people to it by Mr. Morris, with the letter in his hand, and it signall failed to sustain the charges. And Dr. Montgomery stands forth, the admitted asserter of one falsehood, and the convicted slanderer of Mr. Deberry.

Here we would remark, that it is evident that the letters published are not *fairly* copied in the handbill from the Carolinian office.—Look at the letters—we append them to this address.—Look at them, and say if you ever saw a letter from one man to another nearly 100 miles off—between whom there is no personal acquaintance—that begins as the second letter does? No date; no *Dear Sir;* no introduction. We say the letter carries on its face evidence of having been altered, and part of it suppressed, for publication. The first letter, also, is deficient in the beginning. You are not told *why* it was written! Whether as a voluntary offering or dictation to the people of this District, or in reply to a letter from Mr. Holmes. The letters are both deficient, and yet you are told that these are "*the* two letters," not extracts, but letters. No Whig has been allowed to see the original; and no examination is invited to test the validity of the copy. We do not hesitate to express our decided belief that the letters as printed are not genuine. And we challenge the exhibition of the *originals*. We also call upon the party, even at this late day, to publish the letter to Walter F. Leak, Esq. They dare not do it.

We wish to direct your attention particularly to the counter positions occupied by Dr. Montgomery and "Many Democrats." The Doctor asserts that upon examination of the Journals, he finds that the Whigs voted against but two appropriation bills, and that Mr. Deberry's Nay is found recorded but in opposition to one. He then refers to the pages to establish the facts, and asks "how can Mr. Deberry get over these votes?" What votes? Surely the votes upon the appropriation bills as referred to by him in his tabular statement annexed? But "Many Democrats" admits the statements contained in Mr. Deberry's letter to be true, that appropriations to the amount of $26,188,231 passed without the Yeas and Nays being taken; so that Dr. Montgomery, if he examined the Journal at all, made references which he knew it would not sustain; and if the letter to Mr. Leak ever sees the light, this will more fully appear.

The handbill we are commenting on lays great stress on the fact that Mr. Deberry voted against the Harbor Bill, and calls upon you to visit him with your heaviest indignation, because that bill contained an appropriation of sixty thousand Dollars for Harbors in North Carolina. They do not draw your attention to the fact, that whilst the petty sum of sixty thousand dollars is appropriated for *all* the harbors in North Carolina, the enormous sum of one million four hundred and eighty five thousand dollars is appropriated for harbor in the other atlantic states. There are 105 ports in the U. States, and of these eight are in North Carolina; by rights North Carolina, should have had one-thirteenth of the amount appropriated for harbors; whereas this bill against which Mr. Deberry voted, would give her but *one twenty-sixth*. Instead of $120,000, which is her proportion, she was to have but $60,000, only half of the amount to which she was justly entitled. Is this fair? Will you condemn your Representative for voting against a bill which did not give your state her fair share of the appropriations necessary to improve HER harbors, as well as those of other States?

But you are told that Mr. Deberry must be considered as having voted for every appropriation on which the yeas and nays are not recorded. Now no man of common sense and common fairness will assert this. We might with *equal* propriety and *equal* regard for truth, assert that Mr. Deberry was *opposed* to every one of those bills. But we will not be guilty of such an attempt at deception. We will admit that Mr. Deberry was in favor of some of the appropriations. No good citizen would oppose those *necessary* to carry on the government. But we say, and Mr. Deberry says, that the appropriations have been *unnecessarily* large, and that it is false that he was either in favor of them to the amount of $26,000,000, or that he voted for all of them. It is not true, and the author of "Many Democrats" is himself, we venture to assert, perfectly aware that he has no proof to sustain his assertion. If he had the proof, it would have been brought forward. He has it not, and the assertion is therefore a base attempt to deceive the people.

We call your particular attention to the fact, that the exposure of the falsehoods in Dr. Montgomery's letters was made in the presence of Mr. Morris, at a large assemblage of people of both parties, on the 16th of July, and now for the first time is the attempt made to do away with the blasting force of that exposure. From the 16th of July to the 2d of August, is eighteen days, during which repeated calls have been made for Dr. Montgomery's letters, and they have not been published, and copies have been *refused!* But now, on the eve of the election, only six days before it is to take place, this handbill is issued, *anonymously*, the *author* being ashamed to put his name to it. And it contains garbled extracts from two letters; and entirely suppresses the letter to Mr. Leak. It is upon such a paper as this, so issued, and so ushered forth, that you, Fellow citizens, are called upon to discredit the statements, made under the solemnity of an appeal to the Author of his being, by Edmund Deberry, a man who has never been accused of asserting a falsehood. By their own admission Dr. Montgomery *has* asserted a falsehood, for he expressly says that Mr. Deberry's name will be found but against *one* bill; Whereas it is now admitted, that it is recorded against *five* of the appropriation bills.

It is too late for Mr. Deberry to see the handbill, and to expose its falsehoods. It is too late even for the effort we are now making to reach many of those who may have obtained the handbill. Is it fair thus to wait till the eve of the election to make a move of the kind? No, fellow citizens! it is an attempt to deceive you; which, like all other deceit, will sooner or later recoil on the hands of those who resort to it.

AUGUST 2, 1839. **THE WHIG COMMITTEE OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.**

The following are published in the Handbill, purporting to be the Letters from Dr. Montgomery to Mr. Holmes.

ALBRIGHT, (N. C.) May 26th, 1839.

Sir, I have been examining the Journals of the House of the 2d session of the 28th Congress, when the appropriations were made for 1838, and also, the Journal of the extra session at which a part of the appropriations for 1838 were made, and I find that out of the 38 millions for that year, the Whigs only voted against two of the Bills; one for the suppression of Indian hostilities of 7¾ millions, 37 only voted against it, and two of them were Democrats. Deberry did not vote on the question. The other was a Harbor Bill, $1,535,008 53. Twenty-four Whigs voted against this Bill. Deberry one of them. And that is the Nay he gave to any appropriation that year. I will give you a reference which I have made out for my own use, that will enable you to put Morris on the proper track. Yours truly, &c. W. MONTGOMERY.

House Journal, Second Session Twenty-fifth Congress.

Extra Ses. page 199, appropriations passed unanimously,	$2 109.000 00
2nd Ses. page 674, Civil and Diplomatic Bill,	8,252,360 22
Page 690, Army,	5,127,860 10
Page 1247, Fortifications,	1,015.415 00
Page 310, Protection Northern Frontier,	625.500 00
Page 743, Navy,	6.062.136 30
Page 520, Revolutionary and other pensions,	2,058.532 62
Page 1246, Credit Indian Department,	3 007 422 73
Page 1034, Preventing and suppressing Indian Hostilities,	7,939,410 41
Page 1239, Harbors,	1,535,008 53
	$37.727,650 91

Three other small appropriations not named. In the Journal, Deberry is only recorded against the Harbor Bill. How can he get over these votes. Document No. 464, of July 18th, 1838, made out by the clerk of the House of Representatives, showing the amount of appropriations, has all these items. Strange has it, and can furnish it to you for Morris; and the reference of pages will enable him to prove before the people, the facts. I am to have opposition of the hottest kind. I am ready. Yours truly, &c. W. MONTGOMERY.

Letter from Mr. Deberry to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer.

LAWRENCEVILLE, JULY 18, 1839.

DEAR SIR:—You have no doubt noticed the efforts recently made by my political enemies to mislead and deceive the people in relation to my votes on the appropriation bills passed for the year 1838, at the first and second sessions of the last Congress. My competitor, in his speech delivered on the 2d day of June, at your County Court in Fayetteville, charged me with having voted for nearly all the appropriations for 1838, which amounted to more than thirty-eight millions of dollars, and with inconsistency in doing so after I had so often exclaimed against the prodigal expenditures of the administration.

These charges were repeated and urged in his speeches at Montgomery Court, and also at Anson Court, during the last two weeks. To these charges, so often repeated, I replied that if I had voted for all the appropriations, I might still have been blameless, as the administration had not only called for that sum, but for a much larger amount than was actually granted; but I promptly denounced these charges as utterly untrue, knowing that I had voted against many of the appropriation bills. My competitor attempted at all those places to support the charge by stating that he had letters in his possession from a member of Congress of this State, stating that he had the Journals of Congress before him, and that it did not appear that I had voted against any of the appropriation bills except one of about a million and a half of dollars, and conveying the idea that I had voted for all the rest except that and one other on which he said I had not voted; referring also to pages on the Journal, for proof of my having so voted, and I was challenged to produce the Journal, that reference might be had to it.

These letters from the member of Congress towards which he referred, were called for at Anson and Richmond Courts, and were reluctantly produced, and publicly read. They proved to have been written and franked by the Hon. Wm. Montgomery of the Raleigh District, one of them addressed to Mr. Holmes, Editor of the North Carolinian, and the other to Walter F. Leak, Esq., of Richmond County, both of which were placed in the hands of my competitor, and their contents widely disseminated. Though I had the Journal of Congress referred to, delivered to me last Winter at Washington, it had not yet come to hand, and I did not obtain possession of it until Monday evening last, at Richmond Court.

I gave the Journal a critical examination in the course of that evening and next morning, in reference to the appropriation bills, and found that a number of them, making appropriations to the amount of twenty-six millions one hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars, had passed the House without the yeas and nays being taken on their passage. That on the passage of the bills for which I did vote, the yeas and nays were taken on only of one them, of one million of dollars to suppress Indian hostilities. The yeas and nays were taken on five others, which I voted against, including the appropriations made in the two bills for issuing Treasury notes of of $20,000 each, at the first and second sessions, to pay expense of their issue.

There were two other bills, on the passage of which the yeas and nays were taken, and on which I did not vote, being absent on account of indisposition, amounting to eight million and forty-six thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

These make an aggregate of upwards of thirty-seven millions of dollars. Other small bills not noticed, with private claims allowed, will make up the 38 millions for that year.

Now, Sir, from these facts, which the Journals faithfully show, you will see that every statement made, and every charge exhibited against me by the Honorable member of Congress referred to, who so kindly tendered his services to control the Congressional election in our District, have been proved untrue by the authority to which he referred. They have not only done me great injustice, but have misled and deceived his own political friends in our District, and caused them to become the unenviable instruments of giving currency to charges which facts would not support nor justify.

In my address to the people on Tuesday last, at Richmond Court, I adverted to these facts and produced the Journal, and challenged full and thorough examination and comparison of their charges and the Journal, and also with my statements herein contained, but they declined examining any more than the first page referred to by the letter of the Hon. member, which failed to show the yeas and nays, and thus ended their examination, though it was earnestly invited. Respectfully,

E. DEBERRY.

NEW YORK, JULY 29.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN—SIX DAYS LATER.

This splendid steam ship arrived Sunday morning about 10 o'clock, in less than sixteen days, having left Portsmouth on the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock, P. M. She proved throughout a first rate sailer. The number of her passengers is 127.

The arrival of this Big Ship, as she fired off her guns, then making a sweep in the North River, announcing her own approach, created a great sensation in the city, and immense crowds followed her to the place of stopping.

As the British Queen and the Great Western are now side by side, occupying the inside berths of their two new Peers the contrast is a great curiosity, and well worth a visit to observe. The Great Western *was* a wonder,—but the contrast sinks her into a common steamer. The top of her funnel is but barely visible over the deck of the Queen, as an observer stands on her pier. Both ships stand bow to bow, their figure heads projecting over the main land, and their wheel houses almost touching,—but the Queen fills out the Pier, and stretches her bowsprit a considerable distance upon the land. Her prodigious bulk is the amazement of all who see her. Her paddle wheels, now her coal is consumed, are nearly out of water, and she looms up, like an observatory in the air. It is thought, that to make her sit sufficiently deep in the water, she must take in a good deal of ballast,—for her paddle wheels have not, during the voyage, dipped deeply enough to throw her ahead with a velocity proportioned to her model and her power. Her model is American.

Cotton had further declined from three-eighths to a half penny. The sales were small and the markets were extremely dull.

The money market continued in the same state as by the last advices. The Bank of England had not advanced the rate of interest beyond 5½ per cent. This, with the fact of an increase of the revenue for the last quarter, affected money matters somewhat favorably. The crops in England are said to be promising, and in some parts the harvest had already commenced.

Mr. and Mrs. Webster are announced among the guests at Lord Brougham's soiree on the 8th.

The arrival of the British Queen puts no new face upon the gloomy aspect of money affairs in London. The Cotton spinners continue to work their short hours, and have renewed their combination—and such was the condition of the money market, that there was a probability of a yet further fall in cotton. It was expected that the Bank of England would raise the rate of interest to 6 per cent—but no such notice had been officially promulgated from the Bank Parlor, during its sitting on the 11th, or known on the morning of the 12th, though it was said such a notice would appear on the 18th.

In this state of things, of course, American securities are unavailable. The only sale is of the United States Bank stock, which has been sold at £22 7s. 6d., and for which £23 10s. is asked. All efforts to dispose of Southern and South Western and Western stocks, are unavailable—and what Northern there are in the market are judiciously withdrawn. The war upon "the Cotton speculators" is unmitigated, and every thing American, either of agriculture or credit, is temporarily under the ban, so violent is the effort to extort specie by turning the tide of the Exchanges.

More Government Defaulters.—We like to be early with the news and fearing that some of our Loco Foco well wishers may get the start of us, we take the liberty of exposing the deep and damning guilt ourselves. *We are a defaulter*, a government defaulter—a defaulter to Uncle Sam's Government; and worse than all, to the heaven born Amos's department. There is no two ways about it, it is so, and we can't fix it otherwise—at least that is the present prospect of the matter.

As we never held an office from Uncle Sam of any kind, and hav'nt much reason to expect one from Amos, we suppose the reader would like to know how this is. Well just hold a spell and we'll tell you. Several years ago we went security for a Loco Foco Postmaster—he died insolvent—our co-security has gone to Texas or the —— and we have the bag to hold, and empty at that. Now Loco's, just make the best you can out of this story. If you will convince Amos that we aint a defaulter, we will drink your healths 20 times over and say that worse men than the Postmaster General have been hung.

MORAL.—Let no Whig go security for a Loco Foco government officer.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Mr. Van Buren's Board Bill.—The Albany Evening Journal asks, can it be possible that Mr. Van Buren allowed the people to pay his tavern bill in New York? Incredible as it may seem, still it is a fact. We copy the remarks of the Journal.

Can this be possible? Does Mr. Van Buren, with a salary of $25,000 a year, allow the People to pay his Tavern Bills? Six hundred and seventy-five dollars paid by the People for the support of the President at a Tavern six days! This is Royalty instead of Republicanism. If the People are to be taxed for such purposes, let us hear no more of our Republicanism. If a President who receives Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars a year from the Treasury, cannot afford to pay his own Tavern bills, he had better not travel. Or if such bills *must* be paid by others, let it be done by subscription. The treasury ought not to be drawn upon to pay the expenses of a political entertainment at a Tavern. This $675 was expended in Dinners, Wines, Segars, &c., for Edmunds, Ming, Slamm, Reill, and their demagogue associates. That money expended for such a purpose should be drawn from the People, is an outrage for which this country is unprepared. If the President of the United States, in his political tour, chooses to live at the rate of an hundred dollars a day, let him in the name of delicacy and decency, pay his own Tavern Bills. There is personal dishonor, after running such a score at a Tavern in making the People foot the Bill.

Travel.—The London Spectator remarks that 4,000,000 fewer persons travelled by stage coaches in 1838 than 1836; and 15,400,000 more by railway in the same period.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Your politeness in publishing my strictures on ministerial demagogueism, in June last, encourages me to address you again on the same subject. I do not think sir, that I am writing merely for political effect. To *others* I leave the task of writing, and circulating, and supporting, and reiterating slanderous falsehoods, for the purpose of defeating an opponent. For myself, I think I am actuated by higher motives—a sincere and ardent attachment to the civil and religious institutions of my country.

There never was a time, perhaps, since the first institution of christianity, when its ministers were more learned, pious, and useful, than at the present day, and in this respect, no country is so blessed as our own. May their progress toward perfection, be onward, and their momentum increased. But if they must be Congressmen too, this result, how desirable soever it may be, is not likely to be accomplished.

Some argue, that ministers have as much right to a seat in Congress as any other class of men, inasmuch as there has been no compromise between them and the general government. If the *State* Government, say they, has taken from them, a seat in its Legislature, it has, as an equivalent therefor, granted them privileges and exemptions. And pray, sir, what must the General Government do? I can't see what it can do, unless they would have their salaries paid from the coffers of the Nation. I am persuaded, however, that those who argue thus, mistake the true nature of the subject. That they once had privileges, in common with other citizens, none will doubt: but I hold, that in taking upon them the holy vocation of the ministry, they renounced the right contended for. And here we would appeal to the letter and the spirit of the New Testament and the practice of the apostles. Look at the conduct and character of the first christian ministry,—how zealous, how indefatigable. They counted not their lives dear unto them, so they might make full proof of their ministry, and be the honored instruments of saving the people. How would the character of Paul, that bright luminary of the gospel, be blighted in your estimation, if, in his history, you are obliged to contemplate him on the stump at Athens, or in the forum at Rome, pleading, and puffing, and vapouring with the populace for a secular appointment at their hands. Nay, said he but "I count all things loss" for compassion with the important work which I have to accomplish.

But let us examine the subject a little, upon their own hypothesis, to-wit that the order of the ministry is a civil order, and the discharge of its duties, compatible with the bustle and confusion of politics. I say let us see what would be the result—the necessary consequence. If they may be Congressmen, they may fill any of the offices of state, from the humblest constable to the President.—They may guide our fleets to action, amidst cannon's roar, or with sword and epaulettes, cocked hat and whiskers, direct the movements of our armies, and lead our troops to action.

But let such a result take place, and we should be thrown back upon the dark ages, and the scenes of olden time be acted over again;—and a Bishop be one day commanding an army in the field, the *next* day shedding the blood of another Bishop whom he had challenged, in a duel, and the third, with a proud, haughty, and disdainful soul, offering up the prayers of the congregation to Heaven's Majesty, and with blood stained hands, tending to surrounding worshipers, Zion's most sacred emblems. [Vide Ruter's Church History, page 170.] And was this thy condition, O daughter of Zion? And who would again see thy glory stained, and thy Escutcheon trailing in the dust? Who would consent to see the ministry grappling for secular offices, and political honors! Their flocks e're while, bleating upon the mountains, and starving for the bread of life? I was going to answer, every minister who consents to run for Congress, every man who persuades him thereto, and every one who polls a vote for him: But, as I am not disposed to denounce, and as I know that many may do this thoughtlessly, I would simply ask all who feel disposed to act thus, to ask themselves whether they are not engaged in that, which is well calculated to produce these results, for if our minister may act thus, another may. If one *ought* to do it, I see no reason why another should not. If one party selects a minister for its candidate, because he can combine ministerial with political influence, another party has a right to select its candidate in the same way, and what would be the end of all this? It does not require the gift of prophecy, or even of *second sight*, to perceive that such men, in the scramble for preferment, and that honor which cometh of *men* would soon lose their distinctive features, as men devoted to religion. Personal piety would suffer. Combinations would be formed too strong for the people, and the roots of a religious dynasty strike deep into our soil, its branches would spread so widely, that liberty, civil and religious, would wither and die beneath its upas shade. Forbid it, ye freemen of North Carolina. Forbid it Heaven.

Yours truly,
CHURCH AND STATE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BLADEN COUNTY, 26th July, 1839.

Dear Sir: There has been nothing more gratifying to the Whig party, than the unanimity with which they have consented in every section of the country to go for the candidate that will be selected by the forth-coming National Convention. They have seen and felt the importance of "the union of the party for the preservation of the Union," and have shown a laudable sensitiveness when one and then another of the prominent men of the party was thought would come out in despite of the Convention. There is nothing so important for the success of the Whigs as union in this matter, and nothing that would cause so much joy in the camp of the enemy as the possibility of the party's being divided, by running two or more candidates, and they have never failed to do all they could do about this very desirable result, and I am fearful, in spite of every thing to the contrary, they may eventually succeed. They are so skilled in all the acts of intrigue, that there is nothing they would not attempt, and there is no telling what they may do.

These unpleasant forebodings have been brought about by an occurrence that has lately transpired in our county. At a muster at the White Oak the other day, Mr. J. H. C., who has renounced Toryism and for some time been a staunch Whig, declared himself a candidate for the Presidency. Some of his friends remonstrated with him on the subject, and told him they were ashamed of him. Mr. C. in his defence said that notwithstanding the office had been prostituted by Mr. Van Buren, yet no one should be ashamed to offer for the office, as it had been filled by Washington and Jefferson, and might again be restored to its wonted respectability. Some insinuations were thrown out by some of his enemies of the want of capability and experience in business, as he had never served in any public capacity, except for a short time as Constable. Mr. C. repelled this with becoming indignation, and said that no one could fail in discharging the duties of the office as well as Mr. Van Buren, and a person of his experience might do it much better. He thought a steady and reasonable man might accumulate a very respectable fortune, and still leave enough in the Treasury to discharge all the expenses of government, and would therefore stick out as a candidate. These circumstances occasioned considerable uneasiness among the Whigs at the muster, and I have thought it my duty to relate the facts to you, in the hope that you might put some plan on foot to induce Mr. C. to withdraw.

Mr. C's move is certainly a very extraordinary one, and cannot be accounted for in any other way except that he takes no other paper than the Carolinian, which is sent to him gratis; and as he is the only one in this district that does get it, and as it is very little read by any one about here, an opinion has gone out that Mr. C. has certainly seen something in it to induce him to take this step. I cannot tell how it may be, but you had better take a peep into some of these gratis papers, and expose any underhanded trick. The Carolinian may be trying to divide our ranks.

A TOOTH AND ANGLE WHIG.

FOR THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: If you have an occasional corner of your paper, that you are willing to devote to the service of the Muses, an insertion of the following brief effusion, will oblige, your friend, POETICUS.

30th July, 1839.

COMPASSION CHARACTERIZED.

CHORUS.

O, how charming is compassion!
O, how charming,
And how warming,
Yet, how little 'tis in fashion!
O how charming is compassion!

'Tis a grace that's most alluring,
Timeously* relief procuring,
To the end of life enduring,
Yet, regardless of all fashion.
O how charming, &c.

When affliction, long prevailing,
Many ills of life entailing,
Melting pity, then availing,
Bids defiance to all fashion.
O, how charming, &c.

Take the range of observation,
Tracing every age and nation,
And you'll find life's preservation,
Flowing from divine compassion.
O, how charming, &c.

*This word, it is true, is not to be found in Johnson's Dictionary; yet, as there will be no difficulty in understanding it, a poet may be allowed the license of occasionally *coining* a convenient word. P.

FROM THE NASHVILLE (TEN.) REPUBLICAN BANNER.

PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICES, OR, COL. POLK AN ARISTOCRAT.

How clamorously Col. Polk denounced extravagance during the administration of J. Q. Adams, and what a zealous stickler for economy he was at that period, is familiar to all our readers. It was the burden of his speeches and his circulars. In 1827, in a Circular Letter to his constituents, he thus bewailed the then existing state of things:

"Splendid national universities," said he, "light houses of the skies, military and navy schools, expensive and unnecessary foreign missions, a PROFUSE EXPENDITURE OF THE PUBLIC MONEY, and all the pomp and pageantry and show of European etiquette, all mark the departure from the Republican simplicity and purity in which the venerable Jefferson administered the Government."

So much for Polk's professions. Now for his practice. Last year, by resolution of the House of Representatives, some new arrangements were ordered in the hall of the House for the convenience of the members. Among other things, the Speaker's Chair, with its appendages, was moved to the opposite side of the House, and this was directed to be done under the superintendence of the Speaker. Accordingly, the job was done under Colonel Polk's directions, and here is the expenses for the chair and rigging:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1st, 1838.

To House of Representatives
of the United States of America,
Dr. to Buck & Oliver, Upholsterers,
465 Broadway, New York.

To crimson Velvet Chair for the Speaker			$165 00
To 27 yards of Silk Bullion fringe, with gimy head		$24	648 00
To 13 yards of silk and Worsted, do		9	117 00
To 4 pair of Crimson Silk drapery Tassels		35	140 00
To 2 pair of do do large,		45	90 00
To 20 yards of Silk Cable Cord		2	40 00
To large Silk Slides		6	12 00
To 11 pieces of India Satin Damask		30	330 00
To 152 yards of Crimson Florence Silk	1 05		159 60
To 144 yards of Muslin Interlinings	12½		17 86
To Iron fixtures			43 00
To Shield and Ornaments			139 00
To making Curtain over Speaker's Chair			40 00
To Boxing and Packing			20 00
To Freight and Cartage			12 44
To Expenses and time in the Summer to measure			50 00
Do do to put curtain up			50 00
Do do do of man to assist			50 00
To 3 yards Silk and Worsted Fringe,	$9		27 00
To 18 yards Crimson Orris Lace	16½		3 27½
			2154 27½
Cr. by cash on account			1500 00
Balance due			$654 27½

Gentlemen: I have examined this bill, as the manufacturer to the fringe, tassels and rope, and find the prices to be the usual Upholsterer's charge.

Respectfully,
[Signed] JOHN JOHNSON.
437 Broadway.

New York, Feb. 13, 1839.

I have the best reason to believe that the charges made in the written bill are such as afford to the undertakers of the work nothing more than a reasonable profit, and such as are paid by private persons for the same materials and labor.

[Signed] T. L. SMITH.
26 Feb, 1839.

TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFY FOUR DOLLARS for a chair and rigging! Here is *democratic* economy for you.—CRIMSON VELVET CHAIR, price ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS! Behold a practical illustration of Col. Polk's hatred of "the pomp and pageantry and show of European etiquette!" Why, neither the Speaker of the British House of Commons, nor the President of the French Chamber of Deputies, can vie with our *democratic* Speaker in the georgeous splendor and luxurious ease of their accommodations. And then the *Silk Bullion Fringe* at TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS a yard, and six pair of Crimson Silk Drapery Tassels at TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY DOLLARS! See the difference between Col. Polk and his predecessors. A morocco chair was deemed good enough for such "Federal" Speakers as Henry Clay and John Bell, but nothing less than *crimson velvet* would do for our Democratic Colonel to sit upon.

But the subject is too serious for irony.

The effect of the news by the British Queen, now the smoke has cleared away a little, has not been so disastrous after all as it was expected it would be. All the letters from New York concur in representing the state of the market as good as could possibly have been expected under the circumstances. The New York Express, in an article upon the money market, says:—"The commercial news by the British Queen, half as it is for the United States, has produced no further unfavorable effect upon our money market. Indeed, this news was anticipated, and the public mind was so stunned by the report brought by the Great Western, that it is, as it were, insensible now. The public anxiety, is, if anything, relieved, and therefore, the feeling in the market is perhaps, a little better. It is not expected that the issues on Cotton will fall heavily upon many New York Houses,—for those houses here, which have advanced on Cotton are but agents of holders at the South,—and the differences between their advances and the actual price it will command, is not believed to be very great. The blow it is thought, will fall with the greatest severity upon the South, and South West, while the North will be unscathed.

They have a negro so black in Tennessee, that they are obliged to light a candle in the middle of the day to see him.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1839.

Since our last paper was issued, an anonymous handbill has been issued from the office of the North Carolinian, which the Whig Committee of Vigilance for this county have thought it their duty to reply to. And we now issue our paper a few hours in advance of the regular time, for the purpose of giving a wider circulation to that reply than it could otherwise obtain. In doing this we may be indulged in a few remarks.

The object of Dr. Montgomery, as is evident from his letter to Mr. Holmes, is to insinuate, and produce the impression, that Mr. Deberry voted for all the appropriations but one. "In the Journal," says Dr. Montgomery, "Mr. Deberry is *only recorded* against the "Harbor bill;" and this was the *trick* "that will enable you to put Morris on the proper track." Morris understood the trick. He got on the "proper track," as he thought, but it has turned out a bad track for him.

Montgomery says that "Deberry is only recorded against the Harbor bill." Mr. Deberry shows from the Journal that his name *is* recorded against *five* bills. Here is an absolute falsehood told by Dr. Montgomery.

Montgomery referred to particular pages of the Journal to substantiate his allegations. Deberry showed by the Journal, which he placed in the hands of a friend of Mr. Morris for the occasion, that these references were *fraudulent*, and did not correspond with the Journal.

Montgomery wrote to Mr. Leak, that he regretted that his letters to Mr. Holmes had been made public; they were intended for *secret operations*. This letter at once opened Mr. Leak's eyes to Montgomery's fraud, and he immediately sat down and cautioned his friends in other counties not to use the false information contained in the letters to Mr. Holmes. *He* had too nice a sense of honor, too much regard for his own character, to avail himself of falsehood and slander to subserve party purposes. Not so Mr. Morris; not so the North Carolinian; not so the author of the handbill issued from the Carolinian office; and not so the *leaders* of the party. These have not imitated the honorable example of Mr. Leak; but have continued to impose falsehoods upon all who were deluded enough to believe them.

But we believe that a deception is attempted in the manner of publishing the *two* letters, as they are called. Either the letters are only published in part, or the two letters were in fact but *one* letter. We charge that the whole of what is called *two* letters, is but one letter; and even that *all* of that letter is not published. Part of it is suppressed. We say that what is called *two* letters is but *one*, because the first part refers to the second part. "I will give you a reference," &c. When does he mean to give it? Not hereafter, but now. Besides, the North Carolinian of July 27, speaks of but *one* letter from Dr. Montgomery to the Editor. It says, "charges mentioned in Dr. Montgomery's letter." (not *letters*.)—And again the Editor says, "We have not received a copy of Dr. M's letter, and did not keep one."

This, we say, is proof conclusive that another fraud has been attempted on the people; that *one* letter has been converted into *two* letters. Now we can point to the object of *this* fraud. In all the articles published on the subject, it has been said that Dr. Montgomery had written *two* letters; that these *two* letters were read at Richmond Court, and elsewhere. The party has been repeatedly called on to publish these *two* letters. Now if, by dividing one letter into two, they could produce the impression that *both* the letters read at Rockingham, and so often called for, had been brought forward, there would be an appearance of fairness about the matter. For this purpose, it will be observed, neither the Carolinian nor the handbill has a syllable about any letter to Mr. Leak. But let it be recollected, that the letter to Mr. Leak has not been published, though three weeks have elapsed since it was read at Rockingham, and the whole District has been loud in demanding it. It has not been published, *and will not be*, because it would have the effect upon all honorable minds, that it had upon Mr. Leak's, to put it beyond a doubt that a fraud was attempted by Montgomery, to deceive the people of this District, and to defeat Mr. Deberry by the aid of falsehood and slander.

So far for Dr. Montgomery. As to Mr. Morris, we charge that he first insinuated the charges made by Montgomery, and exhibited the letters privately, *until he found that Mr. Deberry had not his Journals*, when he came out boldly with the letters themselves. This was carrying out Montgomery's idea of *secret operations*, as long as Morris thought secrecy necessary; but that when he found the Journals could not be produced to confront and disprove the falsehoods of the letters, he thought he might use those falsehoods publicly as well as privately. He did so use them; but it happened providentially, to put down so foul a conspiracy, that the Journals came, and destroyed the base plot.

But did Mr. Morris *then* follow Mr. Leak's example! So far from endeavoring to counteract the evil he had already done, he proceeded to a muster ground in Anson, where, not finding Mr. Deberry, he again read the letters, which but the day before he had been compelled to admit were false! And this is the conduct of a Minister of the Gospel, who has descended from the pulpit to mingle in the party strife of the day; a Minister who, in abandoning the sacred office, has abandoned the principles which consecrate and adorn it. We trust that the voters of this District will teach a lesson to Ministers, which for all time to come, will preserve *them* from the contamination of party politics, and secure the State from all danger of a union with the Church. As to Church and State, we reverse a national motto, and say, "Divided they stand; united they fall."

The reply of the Committee has called the public attention to the fact, that for *eighteen days* no attempt was made to substantiate the charges of Dr. Montgomery. Mr. Morris himself has not ventured to deny that the Journal disproved the letter. Mr. Leak, who is known to have been a frequent writer for the Carolinian up to the period of the awful exposure at Richmond Court, *has not written a line for that paper since*. This is a remarkable circumstance, well worthy of the public attention. No cheering word for Mr. Morris; no attempt to explain away the "blasting force" of that exposure, although he himself was so conspicuous an actor in the scene. No; Mr. Leak, with all his strong party preferences, was too honorable to countenance or defend so base a trick. Not being willing to defend falsehood and slander, he has preferred to remain silent. And it is left for an anonymous writer to make the attempt, from which even the Editor of the Carolinian himself appears to have shrunk. Only six days before the election is the attempt made, and the utmost industry is used to circulate the poor attempt, of which even the author was ashamed.

Another and a dirtier trick!

It seems that the party in this town were not content with the handbill spoken of above; but devoted SUNDAY last to the dissemination of another. On that holy day expresses were despatched loaded with handbills from the Carolinian office, to the counties of Richmond, Anson, Moore and Robeson. On yesterday, when we first heard of this, we used every possible effort to procure a copy of this handbill, and when solicitations failed, some of the Whigs endeavored to *shame* the leaders of the party into a more open and candid course. They were told that the matter must be foul and false which required so much care to guard it; for every man into whose hands one is known to have passed, was bound by the most sacred obligations not to let it be seen by any Whig! But all our efforts failed to procure a copy. During all the day (Monday) the *leaky vessels* of the party were boasting of the fatal effects of this dark plot upon Mr. Deberry's election! Can our readers conceive of a more vile procedure than this?

But we have at last, just before our paper goes to press, laid our hands on one of these villainous documents; and no thanks to any of its authors, projectors, or publishers. A hasty notice is all we have time to take of it.

It is addressed to Edmund Deberry, Esq. and makes numerous appeals to him, calling upon him to answer. Now let the plain and candid reader bear in mind, that it is but three days till the election comes on; that Mr. Deberry is not here, but probably 100 miles off, and that the utmost care is used to keep this document from the hands of any of his friends until the morning of the election, when we are kindly told that we shall have as many copies as we desire! Let these facts be known, and we defy any HONEST man to say that he believes that *truth* is the object of such a publication, or *fairness* the means by which that object is to be accomplished! No, we pronounce it a foul conspiracy to cheat and defraud the honest voters of this District out of their most inestimable right! We bid those voters beware how they permit themselves to be deceived by so base a scheme. No honorable, high-minded man can see such an effort made, in such a secret manner, and with a desecration of the Sabbath to aid in its vile purpose, without scorning the source from which it proceeds, without doing his duty to his country and his party more firmly and more actively. We call upon the Whigs to go forward to the polls, to expose the foul scheme, and to redeem the District from the reproach, now for the first time attempted to be affixed upon it; of countenancing such a base trick.

We have not of course time to review this long Circular at length, nor have we the means, for, *like Dr. Montgomery's letters*, it refers to many pages of the Journals, which Journals we have no copy of, and the author and publishers of this handbill know that there is no copy within the District, except the one in Mr. Deberry's hands, 100 miles from this, and the one which they alone have access to. Of course they may, and do, make references to the Journal with perfect impunity. But we doubt not, that when subjected to the test, these references, like Dr. Montgomery's, will prove unfair.

The first paragraph, however, we will remark upon. The author of the handbill asks Mr. Deberry—

"Why did he not publish Dr. Montgomery's letter, that the people might see what the Doctor had charged, and also see what it was that Mr. Deberry was called upon to answer? But I have the Doctor's letter before me. Dr. Montgomery charges that on reading the Journals he "does not find Deberry *recorded* as voting against these bills!" This is his charge—no more and no less!!"

Now in the first place, how could Mr. Deberry publish letters which were never in his possession? a copy of which was refused to him, and which the Whigs of the whole District have been loudly calling upon Mr. Morris and Mr. Leak and the Editor of the Carolinian to publish? which they have not dared to publish until Friday last, only six days before the election, too late for Mr. Deberry to get them, and too late for a deliberate comparison with the Journals?

This attempt to gull the people by the pretence that Mr. Deberry *could have published* letters which have never been in his possession, is of a piece with this whole affair.

Again: It will be seen that this writer pretends to make a quotation from Dr. Montgomery's letter. "But I have Dr. Montgomery's letter before me," says this falsifier of the record. "Dr. Montgomery charges, (says he,) that on reading the Journals he "does not find Deberry *recorded* against these bills!" Now this last expression has the marks of a quotation; the author of the handbill pretends that it is a literal copy from Dr. Montgomery's letter, which he says he has before him. We beg the reader to turn to Dr. Montgomery's letter, as copied on the preceding page from the North Carolinian, and see if he can find any such words there! It is a deliberate falsehood! No such words are found in Dr. Montgomery's letter!

This arises, we suspect, from the blundering stupidity of some of those concerned in getting up this foul scheme. If we mistake not, the handbill, signed "A Freeman," was written in Raleigh, and sent down here for publication, and the author was not aware that the letter had not been *altered* to correspond. Altered it has been, we are perfectly certain; but not as much as it would have been if the author had been down here to correct the proof.

Once more: This writer says, "Mr. Deberry answers and says, my name is not recorded FOR THEM, and therefore the charge is false!" Again we refer to the record—turn to Mr. Deberry's letter, on the preceding page, and see if you can find any such plea there! No! it is a base falsehood!

Thus we have exposed three falsehoods in the first paragraph of this anonymous handbill! Is it necessary to go any further to convince you that it is totally unworthy of the least reliance? It cannot be.

The fact is, plainly, that even if every thing contained in this vile handbill were true, (and it is far from being so,) it would still leave Dr. Montgomery as the author of a FALSE CHARGE against Mr. Deberry. Dr. Montgomery charges that Mr. Deberry's name is *recorded* against but *one* bill in the Journal. It is notorious that it is recorded against *five*.

Moreover, Dr. Montgomery intended to make the people of this District believe that Mr. Deberry had voted *for* all the appropriations of that year, amounting to $38,000,000, except the Harbor bill of $1,500,000, whereas the Journal does not show any such thing.

We hope that the people of *this* District will properly appreciate this second interference in their affairs from the Raleigh District. That the whole, except the certificates at the close, came down from Raleigh, we have evidence entirely satisfactory, but which we have not time now to adduce.

Go to the polls, fellow citizens, with a firm and unconquerable determination to rebuke the trickery, the deception, and the falsehood of Dr. Montgomery and his minions, towards your honest Representative, Edmund Deberry. Let them see that their base charges, bearing the semblance, but destitute of the reality of truth, shall not accomplish, secretly, a purpose which they could never effect openly.

Appended to this handbill is a note signed "F. T. Leak," who, on behalf of his brother, Walter F. Leak, denies that the latter had charged Dr. Montgomery with stating a falsehood. Now we think it would have been a little better if W. Leak had been allowed to speak for himself. But if he had, he could not have said that he believed Dr. Montgomery *had told the truth;* for that would have conflicted with his letters to his friends in Robeson, written on the discovery of the trick and falsehood.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

THE FIRST GUN.

The returns from the Third Congressional District justify us in claiming the triumphant election of Mr. Stanly, the Whig candidate, by a majority of 6 or 700 Votes over his Administration opponent, Dr. Hall!

The most vigorous and determined opposition was made to Mr. Stanly's election by the Administration party in his District. The severe and indignant manner in which he had exposed the hypocrisy and falsehoods of one of their leaders, and his unflinching opposition to their ruinous schemes, exasperated every adherent of the Administration, and redoubled their exertions to defeat him. But in vain. THE PEOPLE HAVE SUSTAINED HIM.

WHIGS OF THE WHOLE STATE, take counsel from their example, and victory is ensured.

P. S. The above was issued in an Extra from this Office, on Wednesday last, on the authority of gentlemen immediately from the district. We have since received a statement of the vote in the following counties:

	STANLY.	HALL.
Edgecombe,	109	1390
Pitt,	636	571
Beaufort,	901	378
Hyde,	600	81
Washington,	402	77
	2648	2497
	2497	

151 majority for Stanly.

The Election in Tyrrell county will take place on Friday next the 2d of August, Wednesday the 7th, and Friday the 9th of the same month. This county will return a large increased majority for the Whig candidate.

We have not a syllable from either the Halifax or Newbern Districts. Rumors are circulated here, that both Bynum and Shepard are re-elected. This may be so; but we caution our friends that it may be another trick to operate on our election. We pledge ourself that we have not a return from a single county in either District, nor do we believe that there is one in town.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.—We observe in the last Wilmington Advertiser, the particulars of a Whig meeting in Onslow county, at which Dr. Frederick J. Hill of Brunswick county, was recommended to the people of that District, for Congress, in opposition to Gen. McKay. Dr. Hill is now absent from the District, and the late day at which the nomination is made, precludes the possibility of obtaining his consent to be a candidate. There is no more sterling Whig, and worthy man, than Dr. Hill, and no man whom we would more cheerfully substitute for the late member.

THE SCHOOL LAW.—It gives us pleasure to state, that the only two counties from which we have heard as to the vote on the School Law, have adopted it, one by an overwhelming majority, the other by a smaller but still decisive vote. They are Beaufort and Pitt, as follows:

Beaufort.—For School 1042, No School 50.

Pitt.—For School 597, No School 370.

FROM THE GLOBE OF AUGUST 1.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

H. L. HOLMES, of North Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of North Carolina, in the place of Thomas P. Devereux, resigned.

The Carolinian of last Saturday publishes an extract of a letter from a "*friend* in Anson," which, says the Carolinian, "completely refutes the slanders against Mr. Morris, for continuing to read Dr. Montgomery's letters to the people." Does the Carolinian mean to assert that its *friend* disputes the fact of Morris's continuing to read the letters? It is no such thing. The extract does *not* either deny or affirm that fact. It does not say a syllable about the fact whether he read them or did not read them.

The stuff written by this *friend* of the Editor is really unworthy of notice, except to expose a falsehood, which we wonder the Editor had not discretion enough to suppress. The *friend* says,—speaking of the speeches of the candidates at Lanesborough, that

"Deberry dealt largely on the Montgomery letter, [again "the Montgomery letter," not *two* letters—another evidence that *two* letters have been manufactured out of one;] and abused the Dr. in unmeasured strains, and said that there was not *one word* of truth in it, that the whole of it was a tissue of misrepresentation and falsehood. Morris arose, and stated that it was correct, and said that he and Deberry had that day compared it with the Journals, and found it correct in every instance, except in one case, which was evidently an oversight; that was an appropriation of $497,000, where his vote is recorded *Nay*. You will recollect that the Doctor said that his vote was only *recorded* against the Harbor Bill, and three other small appropriations; if he had included the $497,000 above, it would have been substantially correct."

"You will recollect that the Doctor said that his vote was only recorded against the Harbor bill *and three other small appropriations*." Now it will be seen from the Doctor's letters in this paper, that nothing is said about "three other small appropriations." These words are interpolated by the Editor's *friend*, who never dreamed that the same columns that contained his letter, would contain also the evidence of its falsehood.

We give the Editor joy of his *friend!*

As to Morris and Deberry comparing the letter with the Journals, and finding it correct, we are informed by a gentleman from Anson, that Deberry promptly and warmly denied the fact. It is shown to be false by this writer's own admission, and the letter. He admits that Mr. Deberry's name is recorded against five bills; whilst Montgomery says it is recorded against but one.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN OF LAST SATURDAY.

"We will reply to the Editorial remarks of the Observer of this week, at some convenient time, after the meeting of the Harrisburg Convention."

Indeed the Editor allows himself ample time to concoct a reply. From the first of August till after the Harrisburg Convention is about five months. Be it so. We are quite indifferent about it.

Mr. Clay and the Compromise.—The Enquirer and other prints of the Party, whenever the conviction of Mr. Clay's increasing popularity comes over them, always resort to the cry of *Bank, Tariff*, &c., carefully concealing Mr. Van Buren's agency in these matters. They affect to believe that the Protective System is to be revived, in case of Mr. Clay's accession to the Presidency, and they appeal to the prejudices of the Anti-Tariff men to induce them to aid in averting such a result. The manifest injustice of such appeals must strike every observer of passing political events, but it is not upon the intelligence of the country that such artifices are intended to operate—they are framed to delude good, honest men, who have not always the means at hand of detecting imposture. But we cannot better illustrate the subject than by letting Mr. Clay speak for himself. He pledges his adherence to the terms of the Compromise Act—and friend and foe are well assured that when Henry Clay gives a pledge, there is to be no twisting or turning to get rid of its obligations.

MR CLAY, in the Senate, in reply to Mr. CALHOUN, on the Sub-Treasury bill, explained his motive in giving his support to the protection of American Industry. He said—

"No one, Mr. President, in the commencement of the protective policy, ever supposed that it was to be perpetual. We hoped and believed that temporary protection extended to our infant manufactures would bring them up, and enable them to withstand competition with those of Europe. We thought, as the wise French minister did, who when urged by a British minister to consent to the equal introduction into the two countries of their respective productions, replied that free trade might be very well for a country whose manufactures had reached perfection, but was poorly adapted to a country which wished to build up its manufactures. If the productive policy were entirely to cease in 1842, it would have existed 26 years from 1816, or 18 from 1824; quite as long as, at either of those periods, its friends supposed might be necessary. But it does not cease then, and I sincerely hope that the provisions contained in the Compromise Act for its benefit beyond that period, will be found sufficient for the preservation of all our interesting manufactures. For one, I am willing to adhere to, and abide by, the Compromise in all its provisions, present and prospective, if its fair operation is undisturbed.

"The Senate well knows that I have been constantly in favor of a strict and faithful adherence to the Compromise Act. I have watched and defended it on all occasions. I desire to see it faithfully and inviolably maintained."

BEAUTIES OF THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM, *illustrated in practice.*—We are unable to comprehend how the cool, reflecting, disinterested citizen, who lays no claim to the honors, or perquisites, or influence of public office, and whose wish is for himself, children, and country, to have the Government well and safely administered, can approve of a system that permits the revenue officer to mix up and mingle the Government's money with his own, and that of his clients, if he be a lawyer, after the manner in which the chief revenue officer of the Union, the Collector of New York, is permitted. Is it right? Is it politic thus to tempt the cupidity of the officer? Is it safe, in a city where the spirit of adventurous speculation prevails to the extent that it always will in the city of New York? We ask the reader to ponder upon the following interrogatory, propounded to the Collector of New York by the Congressional Investigating Committee, and his answer thereto. Let it be remembered, too, that the supporters of the sub-Treasury object to the Deposite Bank system, *because it mingles the public money with that for which the banks are responsible to others!* Yet here is the every-day practice of a sub-Treasury officer, carrying out the sub-Treasury system:

"Question 25. Do you or not keep, or cause to be kept, by a clerk, a book into which is entered every deposite in bank of the public money which you make, and also every check you draw upon such deposites? And if yea, can you not, by such book, tell the balance you have on deposite at any desired period?

"Answer. I keep no official bank account, nor have I any authority to keep such accounts. I employ the banks as my own agents, and not as the agents of the Government. *I make no distinction in such deposites between my own money and the money for which I am responsible to others.* I deposite money, if I have any belonging to PROFESSIONAL CLIENTS, in the same banks, *to the same account that I deposite other money*, and the banks know no distinction as to the persons who may have a claim upon me for that money, except the Bank of the State of New York, as to a portion, as before stated, of that deposited, relating to money paid upon protest. I could, by an examination of my bank book, tell the amount of deposite, and the balances weekly; but for the amount of money I am answerable for to the United States, *I can only tell by an examination of the books of the Collector's office*, which I will submit to the committee, when it will have the opportunity of seeing whether I have a sufficient sum in bank to pay the Government all the money I have ever received and not disbursed according to law, for the use, behoof, or benefit of the Government."

More Sub-Treasurers.—The Illinoian of the 15th ult., says that Gov. Kinney, former President of the Board of Public Works in Illinois, and Mr. McConnell, the late Commissioner, recently appeared before the Board, in session in Springfield, Illinois, to settle their accounts. Both of them, like genuine loco focos as they are, were found to have appropriated the public funds to their own use, each of them being in arrears to the State to the amount of several thousand dollars, without the ostensible ability to pay a farthing.

This brace of precious swindlers are the recognized leaders of the Loco Foco party in Illinois.—*Boston Atlas.*

FROM THE TENNESSEE TELEGRAPH.

"When did the name Whig, first make its appearance in Tennessee?" That question is often asked by the presses and orators of the administration party. We heard it answered a few days since by Col. Gentry, the Whig candidate for Congress from this district. "The name Whig, said the speaker, made its appearance in Tennessee, when *power* first began to encroach on the rights of the people: It made its appearance in England when the Kingly power sought to destroy every vestige of human liberty! It made its appearance in the thirteen colonies when the British crown attempted to fasten cords of slavery on the people, and compel obedience to the dictation of a single man! Is the name a reproach? Then do all those patriots who have stood up for the rights of the people in opposition to tyranny since the foundation of the world, bear the stain, for they were all Whigs. The name implies opposition to power, and that opposition was exercised in Tennessee, as soon as the enemies of political liberty endeavored to stretch their dominions so as to include her. I am a Whig, and am proud of the name.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.

Santa Anna superseded in the Mexican Presidential chair by General Bravo:

We were put in possession of this unexpected piece of intelligence yesterday by Capt. Cottrell, of the schooner Essex, from Matamoras, which port he left on the 10th instant. That the present Mexican rulers are capable of effecting many strange deeds we are always prepared to believe, but that Bravo, with infinitely less talents and celebrity, should be elected or chosen for a situation of which, as it appears, his master was deemed unworthy, is a matter that seems to require more confirmation. The Essex's manifest, shown to us by Capt. Cottrell, bears an endorsement to this effect: "On the 7th instant an express courier arrived here from Mexico, stating that Santa Anna was driven from the Presidential chair, and Gen. Bravo elected to fill the vacancy."

Of the correctness of this statement Capt. Cottrel entertains no suspicion.

Lamentable Accident.—During the election at Pactolus, Pitt county, in the third District, on 26th ultimo, a turbulent man drew a knife and rushed towards a peaceable and respectable gentleman of that place, against whom he entertained ill will.—The latter presented a pistol, in self-defence, which intimidated the bully with the knife, and he withdrew. The gentleman, thus rescued from a violent death, by his presence of mind and commendable firmness, was in the act of letting down the hammer of the pistol, it slipped from under his thumb, the cap exploded, and the ball entered the throat of Mr. Cherry, a highly esteemed citizen, and inflicted a wound which soon afterwards proved mortal.—*Newbern Spectator.*

We will state for the information of such as take an interest in the prosperity of this State, that the building for the factory at this place, has been begun, and will no doubt be carried on vigorously: a very good well is completed, which promises an abundant supply of water. It is confidently expected the business of spinning will be commenced in May next.

We learn that the Concord Company have set out in their career, with an earnestness and vigor that foretells success. The truth is, the profitableness of Cotton Factories is reduced to a certainty, and in a few years must produce a visible effect upon the prosperity of this, which may now begin to be called the Factory region. There are no less than eleven of these establishments within about fifty miles of Salisbury, either in operation, or in the progress of building. We enumerate these in the order of their ages, viz: at Lincolnton, Greensboro', Salem, Mocksville, Lexington, Douthit's in Surry (water power.) Burage's in Davidson, do. Fisher's on South Yadkin, do. Salisbury, Concord. Besides these for spinning Cotton, &c., there is a steam Saw Mill at Greensboro', another at Mocksville, and an enterprising citizen, Henry Stirewalt, is engaged in putting up a large flouring and grist mill in this county, 10 miles south of this place.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The absent members of the congregation of St. James, will be glad to learn, that rapid progress is making in the new Church building. The walls are up, the roof on and ready for the tin, and the tower nearly completed. The interior work will be carried on at once.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The rapidity of the changes in every thing connected with the face of this country, is strikingly exemplified by the fact, that in a statement published in the Treasury of Knowledge of 1836, of the Rail Roads in the United States, then finished and in progress, no mention is made of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road—a Rail Road of 170 miles in length—that will be finished in six months from this time, and that will be the great national thoroughfare between North and South. Such are the mighty changes wrought by a few months—almost a realization of the wondrous powers of Aladdin's lamp.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Liberal.—The Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of New London, Connecticut, member elect of the next Congress, has made a donation of one thousand dollars to the colonization cause.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The Crops.—From all parts of our State, we have reports of the prospect of most abundant Crops of Corn, and there seems nothing to dampen the spirits of the Farmer, but the fear of extensive injury from the CHINCH BUG—an insect, whose name is legion, and which is to be found in every field, and in every stalk. The late heavy rains, however, it is hoped, destroyed myriads of them.—*Raleigh Register.*

The New York Star of Saturday evening last says that "Colonel Bingaman and Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Whigs,) will, without doubt, be elected to Congress for the ensuing session." We shall be glad to find that the Star prophesies truly, though our information does not justify the confidence which is here expressed of the success of the Whig ticket. It is supposed, however, that Mr. Prentiss and Mr. Walker being brought before the People as competitors for the Senate will have, to some extent, a favorable effect upon the election for Representatives.

THE FIRST RAILROAD constructed in the United States was the Quincy Railroad, in Massachusetts, something more than a mile in length, and leading from a granite quarry. The next in point of time was the railroad made by the Lehigh Company, from their great coal mines to Mauch Chunk, on the Lehigh Canal. This road was nearly 13 miles long, including branches. Throngs of visiters from all parts of the United States came to see and ride on it, while it continued to be, as it then was, the only railroad of considerable length in America. It was constructed in the year 1827.

Nat. Gazette.

Arkansas Tavern Rates.—If one inquires the price of a dinner in Arkansas, he is thus informed by the obliging host: "Four bitts for a common dinner of bacon, greens, bread, and milk; six bitts if we add chicken 'fixens;' and one dollar if you have 'flour doings.'"—*Jackson (Miss.) Sun.*

Beauty of American Ladies.—However much Marryatt may have slandered us in his new book, he has made his peace with the ladies, as the following quotation from his account of an examination of the pupils at the Albany Female Academy, will show. He says:—

"As young ladies are assembled here from every State of the Union, it was a *fair* criterion of American beauty, and it must be acknowledged that the American women are the *prettiest* in the whole world."

"The power of the sword has always been subservient to that of the purse, and he who pays best, either in wages or plunder, will always find instruments to aid him in subjugating his fellow-creatures. *Soldiers with bayonets, or voters with ballots; it is all the same:* and, whether it be to overthrow the liberties of mankind by force, or undermine them by corruption, money is the great and potent instrument in modern times.—*Washington Globe.*

The official Journal is scarcely less flattering in its remarks than "His republican Majesty" himself, when he said the people of New York had been bought by the banks. He thinks the independent electors of this country are on a par with the Hessian soldiery, a perfect Swiss corps, who will vote for those who pay them best. It would be well enough for the Globe editor not to judge the character of every body by his own, in his general estimates.

Baltimore Chronicle.

The leading ministerial paper of Paris, the *Journal des Debats*, recommends the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas by France, and presents a lively view of the prospects of the new Republic. It is intimated that the Government has sent a Commissioner to study the resources and chances of prosperity of the country.

Odd Fancies.—"Upon my word," said a lady, who was blessed with a very eccentric husband, "upon my word, I don't know how to get that whim out of Mr. ——'s head." "Put another whim in, my dear," replied a quick-headed sister, "and the absurdities will neutralize each other." This advice was as clever as that of Dr. Abernethy upon a similar occasion. A lady went to the Doctor in distress of mind, and stated to him that, by a strange accident, she had swallowed a live spider. At first his only reply was, "Whew! whew! whew!" a sort of internal whistling sound, intended to be indicative of supreme contempt. But his anxious patient was not so easily to be repulsed. She became, every moment, more and more urgent for some means of relief from the dreadful effect of the strange accident she had consulted him about; when, at last, looking round upon the wall, he put up his hand and caught a fly: "There, Madam," said he, "I've got a remedy for you. Open your mouth; and, as soon as I have put this fly into it, shut it close again; and the moment the spider hears the fly buzzing about, up he'll come, and then you can spit them both out together."

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, of a lingering illness, of dropsy in the chest, General HENRY W. AYER, late Clerk of the Superior Court of this County, aged 42 years. Gen. Ayer was highly and deservedly esteemed in this community.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Aug. 6.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Lard,	12½
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour, new	6 00 a 6 50	Wheat, new	80 a 90
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool.	17 a 20

Notice

A BAPTIST CAMP MEETING will be held at Friendship Church, Moore County, 7 miles from Carthage, commencing on Friday preceding the fourth Sabbath in August. Ministers of the Gospel are affectionately invited to attend.

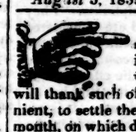
July 29, 1839. 57-2w

Thomastown Lime.

112 CASKS fresh Thomastown LIME, on board the Lady of the Lake, and expected daily, will be sold low from the landing.

WILLKINGS'S, *Auction Store.*

August 5, 1839. 57-4w.



THE undersigned, being desirous, after the election, of enjoying the "spoils of victory" in a few weeks recreation from his labors, will thank such of his debtors as can make it convenient, to settle their accounts before the 14th of next month, on which day he wishes to leave for the North.

E. J. HALE.

July 24, 1839.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26*tf*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE.

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage will be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9*tf*

Just received, and for Sale,

34 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bundles Northern HAY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 29, 1839. 52-tf.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by

WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

CLEANSE and PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

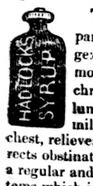
Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1839. 8m*

PILES &c.

HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

PRICE $1.

HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N. C

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preservative against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge,
No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C. 28-1Y

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by Jno. M. Dobbin, dec'd. better known as the "Northington Ferry Plantation," embracing in all about 2260 acres, much of it in a high state of cultivation—well fenced; the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable Dwelling Houses, and other convenient out-buildings; fine water; streams, on which are now standing a Mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included, and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The Plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at Private Sale before the ensuing Fall, it will then, on further notice, be disposed of at Public Sale. Persons residing in the low country, and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable Plantation, would do well to examine this. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*

July 6, 1839. 53-tf.

Fayetteville Female Seminary.

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GUSTAVUS SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. *Spencer* will take the special charge of the *Elementary Department*, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACH will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.

The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals and Stationary,	1	" "

July 10, 1839. 53tf

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on the 8th July next, under the superintendence of the former Instructer, Mr. J. M. LOVEJOY.

TERMS:

Classics,	$18 per Session.
English,	15 do.

The following are the branches taught in this Institution, viz: Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, History, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, Navigation and Surveying, Reading, Writing and Spelling.

In addition to the preparatory course in the Classics, Mr. Lovejoy will give unremitted attention to young gentlemen in Algebra, Geometry, History, Ancient and Modern Geography, and will permit no Scholar to pass out of his hands without a competent knowledge of the above branches.

The Trustees of this Institution, under a deep sense of the great evil flowing from imperfect teaching in some of our Academies, hesitate not in recommending this School to the public, having had ample testimony, during a twelve months' residence among us, of the ability, propriety and general intelligence of Mr. Lovejoy in all matters connected with teaching.

Pittsborough, June, 1839. 54-4w

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Georgia.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838. 14*tf*

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
380 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15*tf*

Valuable Property for sale.

THE Subscriber, having an idea of removing to the West, offers for sale on the 29th of August next, his valuable PLANTATION, situated about 22 miles West of Fayetteville, on the Turnpike road leading from thence to Rockingham, consisting of 900 acres.

About 100 acres of the Land are at present under cultivation;—the remainder is in its natural state.—It has upon it a commodious frame dwelling house, and all other convenient out-buildings, together with a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin; all of which have been lately erected.

The situation is high and healthy, and the Land is admirably adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, etc. The thickness of the surrounding settlement, and the publicity of the place, (being formerly a Post Office,) render it an excellent situation for a country Store.

Also, on the same day, 300 acres of uncultivated Land, on the East side of Big Rockfish, about five miles North of the above mentioned, and all his stock, consisting of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The Subscriber invites all who have an idea of purchasing, to call and examine the premises beforehand; for he flatters himself that their value may be more justly estimated in this way than by a description of them.

WILLIAM L. McDIARMID.

Calvin's Grove, Cumberland C'ty. N. C., } 54-6w
July 10, 1839. }

☞ If the above is not sold at Private Sale before the 29th of August, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction.

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

UNEXAMPLED

MAMMOTH SCHEME

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKET ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No. 1 upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at		$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at		500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at		15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,		25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,		20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,		15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,		10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,		5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,		2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,		1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,		20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,		2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,		20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,		20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida,		15,000
600 Prizes.		$1,500,000

Tickets $20— No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-t1D

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce. Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 46*tf*

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

June 5, 1839. 48tf

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 18 1839. 46-tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugar,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes.

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES,

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Crockery Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Bay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College at Richmond will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject*; and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 17—6m.